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HAVING lately received from my valued friend Mr. Harvey the drawings here represented, and the following descriptions of two extremely interesting plants of Blume's Rhizantheæ, I cannot do better than lay them before the public in the state in which I have received them, without venturing to offer any remarks of my own respecting vegetable productions, whose structure, to be rightly understood, must be examined in a recent state, and such an opportunity is of rare occurrence with any naturalist. Mr. Harvey indeed has not had it in his power to compare his plants with the figures and descriptions of allied genera of Richard or of Endlicher in his valuable 'Meletemata Botanica,' and hence he was led to think it possible that they might be referred to Scybalium of the latter author; but the characters are extremely different in the two, and I have little hesitation in adopting the name suggested by Mr. Harvey, from the spoon-shaped form of the segments of the perianth, Mystropetalon. It seems to belong to the group of Balanophoreæ. Probably the Phelypæa sanquinea of Thunberg, which Jussieu refers to Cytinus, and of which Persoon makes the genus Hypolepis, may be one of these; but that plant is so ill defined by its discoverer, (who appears to be the only person to whom it is known,) that we cannot possibly come to any satisfactory conclusion; yet "si auctori aliqua fides habenda," as Endlicher remarks, it must be something very different; his being a "diœcious plant, with a 6-lobed perianth, a short style and capitate stigma."

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GEN. CHAR.—Flowers monœcious, in dense spikes, the males forming the upper, the females the lower half of the spike. Bracteæ 3 under each flower, one (anterior) generally free, 2 (lateral) more or less combined.

Male: Perianth tripartite, the segments spathulate, unguiculate, the two posterior combined. Stamens two, opposite to, and inserted on the posterior segments of the perianth, conniving, but not combined; anthers versatile, 2-celled, opening longitudinally; pollen cubical, with fluted angles!—A very minute abortive ovary.

FEMALE: Perianth sub-globose or tubular, tridentate, superior, deciduous. Torus? fleshy, cup-like, expanded round the base of the ovary, but attached to it only by a central point, finally deciduous with the ovary, to which it remains attached! Ovary ellipsoidal, attenuated at the base, containing a fleshy mass (without distinction of ovules?!). Fruit indehiscent, ellipsoidal, with a very thin juicy pericarp, and crustaceous endocarp, containing an indefinite number of minute sporules, into which the whole of the fleshy mass of the ovary appears to be dissolved.

Specific characters.

1. Mystropetalon Thomii, Harv. MS.—Anterior bracteæ broadly oblong, (in anthesis,) one-third longer than the lateral. Limbs of the segments of the male perianth lanceolate; female perianth sub-globose, obtusely tridentate (Pl. XIX.).

Hab. "About Caledon Baths." Rev. Dr. Thom, who pointed it out to Mr. Bowie in 1818. Same locality, Ecklon, 1831. Mr. Polemann, 1837.

Stem thick and fleshy, closely covered with linear, obtuse, smooth scales, the uppermost often bearded at or about the apex, the lowermost sometimes elongated, and sometimes all are so. Spike very dense, 3—4 inches long, obtuse.

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M. Thomii. A. flowering plant. B. plant in fruit, nat. size. Fig. 1. female flower (anthesis); 1*. ditto, in fruit; 2. ditto, back view; 3. ditto, with the bracteæ removed; 4. female perianth, which varies in form; 5. male bracteæ; 6. ditto, separated; 7. ditto, back view; 8. male flower; 9. male perianth; 10. ditto, dissected.

2. Mystropetalon Polemanni, Harv. MS. Anterior bractea spathulate, with a narrow claw; limbs of the segments of the male perianth elliptical, very concave; female perianth tubular, trifid (Pl. XX.).

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XLV.—On the Synonymy of Passandra, with Descriptions of all the old and of a few new Species. By Edward Newman, F.L.S.

Class COLEOPTERA. Natural Order CUCUJITES.

Œconomy.—On this subject little appears to be known: from their depressed shape and their close resemblance to the true *Cucuji*, the *Passandræ* are supposed to be wood-feeding insects.

Geographical Distribution.—Gambia, Cape of Good Hope, Sumatra, Java, Carolina, Cuba, Brazil.

Authorities and Genera.—The genus Passandra was established by Dalman in the appendix to Schönherr's 'Synonymia Insectorum,' in the year 1817. The only species referred to the genus was P. sexstriata, an insect nearly as large as Passalus cornutus, and inhabiting Sierra Leone and some other parts of Africa. A second species was described by Mr. G. R. Gray in the English translation of Cuvier's 'Règne Animal.' A third species I described in the 'Entomological Magazine.'

Closely allied to *Passandra* of Dalman is a genus of my own characterized in the 'Entomological Magazine' under the name *Hectarthrum*, of which one species, *H. curtipes*, from Western Africa, is described.

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